THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY. SY WILLIAM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR.

BY WILLIAM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR.

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THE ENQUIRER is published DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY the Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum and at the rate of orght are it taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-welly, five dollars per annum and three dollars for six mounts, paying in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post paid, exit dollars per annum at the end of the year.

ITD—All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and savilable Bank notes, at the risk of the Edinors. the postage of all features being paid by the terriers. The postage of a single letter is searce, by of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, an extensive business, which operates as a serious tax upon Editors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER:—For fifteen lines or less, first insertion, they cents, and every succeeding insertion, twenty-five cents it insertiol once a week, write a week, or three times a week, they seem and a half cents.

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—For fifteen lines, of less, this insertion is cents; for each continuance 50 cents. Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay, estatisfactory references, to insure execution.

123—All Insurance and Marriages from the country, whenever the arry's hand-writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the aboration of the Postmaster of the neighborhood, or they will in no rese be published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent appointens and quitzes, has proved heretofore unavailing. We must provide in histain in what a case, upon the communications being certified by the name of the Postmaster, tertiten on the back of the letter.

(*ONCORD ACADEMY. Three or four additional Scuden an be received on the 1st of January, 1850. P. W. COLEMAN, Principal.

Figural School IN HANOVER. The subscriber with the Buckeye Seminary for young ladies, on the 15th January,

in Lains or French
Ocasional lectures will be given in Natural Philosophy and Chemistri, accompanied with experiments, and instruction in the use of the Glors, in connection with the Geographical and Astronomical studies. One half of the board and tunion will be required on the 15th August, when a wacation till 1st October, will be given; the balance at the close of the year. No deduction will be made for loss of time, except joint stekness. Address
WM. T. H. POLLARD,
Hanover Court House.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL at my house, in Louisa county, the next year, will be under the charge of Miss MARGARET TAPE, of Santon, Virginia—a lady well educated, and of decided merit. The county will commence on the first February next, and close the first seath of December following: deducting two weeks during the Sum

TERMS: fs Board and Tuition in English, the whole session of 10 months, \$10. is tuitionin French
Fre Music on Plano and use of Instrument
13- Address, Louisa Court House.
Nov. 27-ct15F BICKERTON T. WINSTON.

Address, Journal of the BICKERTON T. WINSTON.

A PEW vacancies which will occur in this Institution on January
A 1st, may be filled by timely application, at the rate of \$31 per
month, from the time of entrance, till August 1st, payable in advance
Birect Lodore Post Office, Amelia.

A Virginian competent to instruct in the Latin, Grock, Freuch and
English Languages and Mathematics, and who has had some experi
nce in Teaching, wishes employment the ensuing year. Direct a
chave.

Dec 11—claw6w

THIS School, for young Ladies, which has been in successful opera-tion during nine years, under the direction of Mrs. M. A. Jones an Mise Lucy W. Kandolph, will be continued by them the ensuing year list location is both pleasant and healthy, being in the family of Dr

Is location is both pleasant and healthy, being in the family of Dr. Geo. Mason, Brunswick county, Va., eleven miles above Beifield, and on the stage line leading from that place to Lawrenceville. The next session will commence on the first Monday in February and continue, without intermission, till the last day of November following—as no summer recess will be given.

Terms for the session of 10 months: Board \$50, tuition in English \$30, in French \$10, in Music \$40. No charge for medical services, should they be necessary. Address Br. George Mason, Stony Mount, Reasswick, Va., or Mrs. M. A. Jenes, Principal.

Peiersburg Intelligencer pleasegopy.

Dec. 7—c2aw6w

Petersburg Intelligencer pleaselcopy.

ECLECTIC ACADEMY.

THE next session of my School will commence 10th January, 1860, and close 10th December following, with a vacation of one mouth during Summer. The branches taught are Ancient Languages, French, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Sciences. There will be daily translations of English into Latm and Greek, accompanied with the said familiar lectures. Students will be prepared to enter the Junior Classes of our best Colleges.

TERMS: Board with the subscriber for a session of 10 months (8): Tuition in Languages, 10 months, (80): English do., (82). My address is Morgansville, Nottoway, Virginia.

Ibec. 21—cwiw ALFRED G. A. COLEMAN, Principal.

Die 21—cwiw ALFRED G. A. COLEMAN, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

NEAR LOUISA COURT HOUSE—BY DR. R. A. McKEE.

Tille next session of this School will commence on the 15th day of January, and continue ten months, with a vacation of one month. Dr. McKee has taken the degree of Master of Arts of the University

ourse of instruction is thorough, embracing Lauth, crees, statements, a French, Spanish, German, &c.

I will take a few boys as boarders in my family, who will have the numage, as heretofore, of living with the Teacher. My house in board one mile from Louisa Court. House, in as healthy a part of the omery as any in the State.
TERMS: For Board, including Tuition for all or any of the subje-

TERMS: For Board, including Tuition for all or any of the subjects taght, \$115 for ten months.

The School is limited to fifteen; and, therefore, those desiring to send, should make early application to the subscriber.

Lones Court House, August 2!—ctf ELISHA MELTON.

THE SMITTHE I ELD A CADEMY.

IN THE COUNTY OF ISLE OF WIGHT.

WILL be opened on the first Monday in January, under the charge of Mr. Richard M. Carry, a gentleman or high attainments and underbted moral character, who graduated at William and Mary Collece with distinguished honors. The course of inscription will include a various branches constituting a good and thorough English educates thath, Greek and Mathematics will be taught; and the sendents sho may be confided to the management of Mr. Carry will have an opportunity of being well prepared for college, the continuit phase, and, indeed, they can be well fitted for all the active vocations of life southers. Terms of tuition, to will be taught, and exemption from dissipation. Terms of tuition, to will fitted for health, and exemption from dissipation. Terms of tuition, to will be faithed in distinguished for health, and exemption from dissipation.

taked for the sum of \$100 for the year, and in good private houses to less. The village contains one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Hopse, and two Methodist. Churches. Those intending to patronize the school are solicited to enter their sons at an early day. For further per neulars address A. Atkinson, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, or the Principal, Smithfield, Vignnia.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

BC. 13-ew3w

THE HOMER MALE SEMINARY.

AT PHYSIC SPRING.

THE next session of this hestitution will connected the first of January, and close the thirtieth of November following, giving a teaction of one month. The object of the School is to educate your theoroughly, prepare them for the Junior and Senior Classes in College, or the active duties in life.

The instruction in Languages, and Science is thereusly given by

The instruction in Languages and Science is unfough, given by re-citation, by examinations, and by oral fectures and by expositions; and so atudent is permitted to pass any part of his studies, unless the fully comprehend them. Experience in teaching has long since convinced me that much, both of time and money, it toot by the majority of setu-dents passing over their lessons without a perfect knowledge of them. This institution offers to parents and guardians an opportunity of theirig their children and wards at one of the public watering places while at school, which must be desirable to all who take health into consideration.

In behalf of the Faculty.

J. S. BACON, President. Nov. 30-cw-lw

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 20th Ja mary and terminate on the 20th July, 1850. The continuous operation of the school for the last twelve years, wi

school since its establishment, and very few cases requiring the aid of a physician—not one this session.

Mr. J. C. Councill, my present associate, has been re-engaged, whose high attainments, scrupulous fidelity and tried timess in all respects are of the highest order. The marked, if not inviduous compliment conveyed in the annexed notification, shows in what estimation his scholarship is held by the Professora and Board of Visitors of the Mitiary Institute. A certificate of the standing of our pupils from Professor Harrison of the University is also submitted.

VIGENIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Sept. 26, 1849.

DEAR SIG: By an order of the Board, two of our graduates were directed to be appointed to unite with the Board in the public examination of the classes at the June examination. Under this authority you have been appointed one of the Examiners for June, 1850, and it will afford us much gratification if you can make it convenient to attend.

afford us much gratification if you can make it convenient to attend.

I am, very respectfully, &c., yours,

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Superintendent.

Inversity of Vigoria, Nov. —, 1819.

I have had in my classes some young gentlemen who have receives their preparatory education in Fleetwood Academy, conducted by Mr. O White, and take pleasure in stating that they came with such preparation, having read all the Latin and Greek authors usually embraced in a preparatory course, as enabled them to enter the Senior Latin am Greek Classes and to make good progress in the studies therein par usual. I may add, that they have been inferior to none in gentlemmal conduct and in attention to their studies, thus reflecting credit on the teacher who had charge of their previous training.

GESSNER HARRISON.

GESSNER HARRISON,

RUMFORD ACADEMY, KING WILLIAM, VA., Sabut two miles from the stage road between Richmond and Tappahanaock. The location is healthful at all seasons, and the huildings (creeted expressly for Academic purposes) are furnished in superior style. The system of the Virginia Military Institute, so far as desirable, has been successfully introduced—a system securing order and promoting the moral and intellectual culture of youth more effectually than any other yet devised. The School is now in a most flourishing condition and the subscriber, aided by two associates of ability, (Messers, J. W. and R. S. Smith.) will give thorough instruction in all the subjects taught in our best Academies. French and Tactics will also be taught. The School will be in session from the 20th of January to the 20th of December, with the exception of a month's varation in the 20th of December, with the exception of a month's varation in the 20th of Land, Tuition and every necessary (except lights) for tomouths, \$140. Address Sharonville P. Q. INQ II. PITTS.

This is to certify, that Mr. J. H. Pitts, Principal of Rumford Academy, graduated at this makeupion with the highest hopous of his class in July, 1811, and since that period has been constantly and most successfully engaged in discharging the duties of a Teacher in Fleetwood Academy, I sheerfully recommend Rumford Academy under the charge of Mr. Pitts to the public, believing that he will give the fullest satisfaction to all who may patrontize him.

all who may patronize him.

It gives me pleasure further to add, that during Mr. Pitts' connection with the Institute, he discharged, for a year, the duties of an Assistant Professor of Languages, and to our entire satisfaction. Since he has been at Fleetwood Academy, we have received into this Institution two of his pupils; one of them stands No. 1 in our present 2nd Cfass, the other bids fair to stand No. 1 in the next Class. To the highest mental qualities Mr. Pitts unitee energy and zeal, and has always been distinguished. our outs fair to stant to the next class. To the lightest distinguished for the most undoubted moral qualities. F. H. SMITH,

Dec. 4—cowdan Sup't Va. Military Institute

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Wednesdry the 2d day of January, 1850, and continue without interruption until the 1st day of August next, seven menths session.

It is situated on the stage read, thritten mites west of Tappahanneck and thirty five south-east of Richmond. The buildings are large and convenient, and every arrangement has been made for the content of the pupils. The situation is healthy, water pure, and in respect to the pupils. The situation is healthy, water pure, and in respect to the adds which location can give to moral and intellectual improvement, unsurpassed by any other. In the continuance of his School, the subscriber's object is the same as in incestablishment, the desire to educate his own daughters, (having six.)

convenient, and every arrangement has been made for the conhert of the pupils. The situation is healthy, water pure, and in respect to the aids which location can give to moral and intellectual improvement, insurprised by any other. In the continuance of his School, the substriber's object is the same as in the establishment, the desire to educate his own adaptiers, (daving six.)

Mass Lyda Macy Pay with the continuance of his School, the substriber's object is the same as in the establishment, the desire to educate his own adaptiers, daving six.

Miss Explan Macy Pay with a strength and favorably known, and has given such general satisfaction as to render conquent or endorsy nunceressary. (See Richmond Enquirer and Whig for January 1848.) Two other is does of distinguished abilities and acquirements are retained to assist Miss Fay, upon whose experience, knowledge and mond conduct, we can implicitly rely. Miss Anna W. Howans, will estimate the charge of the Mathematical Department, and assist in teaching the other English branches and Latin. She has proved hereoff worthy of the high testimonials she brought to Virginia, and Miss Asal. Known and acknowledged, will continue the charge of the Missical Department, to which she will give her undivided attention. For the better organization of this school, its able and zealous principal, accomplished assistants, and its proprietor, unite with the fruit of their own experience, the light and counsels of men eminent in the profession, and they nitrodical to addord the means not only of a thorough course of substantial instruction, but also of all those different accomplishments now considered necessary to a finished female education.

Prominence will be given to what is called the English branches.

Language, even recarded as a more meltion of intercourse, chains among all other studies the first and most perfection may intruct the said to be the cod of a liberal course of instruction. Whatever, then, perfame to language and the profession of the decrease of the profe

for the session of 7 months. French, Spanish, Italian, and Latin, each Music on Piano, and use of Instrument,

On Guitar, and use of Instrument, Painting, Drawing and Embroidery, with use of Books and patte each,
For all periods under seven months, \$12.50, will be charged periods, and in the same proportion for the other branches.
PAYMENTS—One half at the beginning, and the balance at the end of

PAYMENTS—One half at the occuming and the Sersion.

Reference could be given to a long list of learned Doctors of Law, Medicine and Divinity; to Hon. Members of the U. States Sanate and Congress, and to many gentlemen of the highest standing, whose daughters have been educated here. But it is both unnecessary and common place. Come, see and judge for yourselves—my honor, profession, reputation, wife and children—all, all, are bestages for attention, kind treatment, and the progress of the pupils.

EEFFERSON MINOR, M. D. EEFFERSON MINOR, M. D. N. B. - Address the subscriber at Miller's Tavern, Essex co., Va. Dec 25-2awtl Feb.

Purchasers wishing occupant.) Charles Chinos.
Loso, Esq., (now the occupant.) Charles Chinose.
Esqrs., residents within a few inites, or to

JAMES FONTAINE of Hanover.

PHORNTON of Fredericksburg. P. THORNTON of Fredericksburg, Executors of A. F. Rose, deceased

E. J. CHINN.
Dec 5 - Clay, by Superintendent of Repairs of J. R. & K. Co

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a few days since, my No ANDREW. The said Negro is a likely fellow, some ANDREW. The said Negro is a likely relieve, rears old, of a brown complexion, rather intelligent. I purchased bin a Richmond, of Mr. Templeman, last May. He was raised nee Fredericksburg, near which place I suppose he is now lurking. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me at Stony Point Mills, Cumberland, or secure him in jail so that I y. JOEL J. SCOTE.

W. GODDIN

Nov 27—cwim

W. GQDDIN

GOURAND'S CELEBRATED ITALIAN MEDITIES OAP; and also Howard's Improved Chemical Chloride Soap, for rendering the barshest skin delicately smooth, white and soft, removing sallowness, cutaneous eruptions, pimples, tan, freckles, or redness. Its soothing indifference immediately allays the tritation of Mosquito Bites, &c., while its dilating properties prevents the formation of wrinkles, and banishes them, if already found, eliciting on the check of age the clearness and smoothness of youth. For sale by GAYNOR & WOOD,

Nov 25 Druggists, one door above City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

N CHANCERY -VIRGINIA.—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the county Court of Powhatan, from the 5th to the 10th day f November, 13th, inclusive.

Sally W. Swann, Randolph Newton, and Richard Raine and Eliza

The plaintiffs filed their bill against the defendants, and the defen

The planting filed their old against the executions, and the decicionants, Hamilin and Virginia his wife. Robert II Redd, Anderson C Redd, Martha Redd, Macon Michaux, William Garrard, and Mary Robecca, his wife, Sally Ann Woodson and Flenning Swam, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Courton wealth, it is therefore. sembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is therefor ordered that they do appear here on or before the first Monday in January next, and answer the plaintiffe hill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for eight weeks successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of this county, on some court day.

A Copy—Teste:

WM. S. DANCE, Clerk.

N CHANCERY - VIRGINIA: -At Rules hold in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the Sih day of December, 1849:

John Littlejohn, Platatiff:

John Littlejohn, gramst.

William W. Perguson and other,
William W. Perguson and other,
The defendant above-named not having entered his appearance and
given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this
Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant du
appear at the rules to be held for the said court on the first Monday in
February hert, and answer the birt of the plantiff; and that weapy of
this order be forthwith inserted in some newspetter published in the
Crty of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the
front door of the State Court House in the said city.

A Copy, Teste,
P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

Dec. 19 cw2m Law and Chancery, continued and held for the county of Amelia, at the Court House, on the 20th day of October, 1849: James C. Vaughan, against

Jam's C. Vaughan.

Jam's C. Vaughan.

John T. Jeter, A. B. Walthall, Wu. W. Ligon, James Chappell, Joha B. Balmure, Thomas H. Isbell.

W. Webster, adm'r, A. M. Webster, Samuel NT. Moore, William B. Eanes, Charles Bondurant and others.

This cause this day came on to be heard on the petition of the affinits of ND. Moore, T. W. Webster, adm'r of A. M. Webster, dec., by their course, to discharge the Rules entered herein by the County Court of Amelia, at the May Term, and at June Term, 1817, of said Court, and this cause was reproved to this Court by the color of the shift county this cause was reproved to this Court of Amelia, at the May Term, and at June Term, 1817, of said Court, and was greated by coursel. On consideration whereof, the Court of the said Sound of the Sanuel N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct of the Sanuel N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct of the Sanuel of the said Sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct of the Sanuel St. D. Moore has appeared and distinct of the Sanuel St. P. James E. Vaughan, by his counsel, leave is given him to a discharged by the said Sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared and distinct in the said sounded N. D. Moore has appeared by court of the said sounded N. D. Moore thall appear on the first day of the next Term of this Court, and shew thall appear on the first day of the next Term of this Court, and shew cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the potitioner. James C. Yaughan, in his said original petition made, should not be denied; and that a copy of this order be served upon said Leath, Wiley, Walthall, Jetr's ex'r, and Green; and it appearing that — Ballon, Thomas III. Isbell, Charles Bondurant and Wm. H. Eance are not inhabitable of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, That a copy of this order be published once a week for eight weeks in sample mapping published in the City of Richmond. A Copy—Teste.

Dec 5—cr/cm. Constitution has recognized as his. The mark of inferiority is to be extended one siep further. The vast and rich terri tories whose acquisition has been the result of the joint valor and contributions of all parts of our country, are to be sppropriated to the exclusive use of the people of the nonslaveholding States. How can the slaveholding States sub-

Doc 5-crram

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THURSDAY MORNING DECEMBER 27.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OUT AT LAST! By the ears of Tuesday evening we received the first Me age of General Taylor to the Congress of the United States. On the morning of that day we published a telegraphic sy nopsis of the document which we now lay entire before on enders. The anxiety to learn what a no-party Presiden would have to communicate to Congress, had passed over, in great measure, by the long delay in the organization of the House of Representatives, and the exciting and thrilling cenes attending the election of Speaker. This anxiety has softened down to mere curiosity, and it was in that temper we ook up and read through the Message. About it there is no thing to mark it as a State paper of power. In its cliotts to e striking, it everywhere fails. But there is one feature which stands prominently forth in every portion of the docu ment, and that, with one marked and strong exception, is the doubtful and equivocal manner in which all the domestic concerns of the country are treated of. By way of illustraion, let us see how its author disposes of the Sub-Treasury ves, that heretofore much abused and denounced measure the Democratic party-that measure which the Whigs throughout the land, have declared, again and again, was to ruin the country, destroy its morals, and bankrupt the Goment-a measure, instituted by the Democracy after the se verest struggles, both at the polls and in Congress, and whic constitutes one of the great points of division between the parties-a measure, inseparably connected with the financia administration of the affairs of the nation. One would have supposed that a President elected for no-party purposes, and o attain no-party ends, would have, at least, seriously condered this grave question, and have been prepared to ex press some decided opinions in relation thereto. But not so General Taylor very summarily disposes of the subject in th following brief and remarkable passage:

"The question of the continuance of the Sub-Treasur, system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress If continued, important modifications of it appear to be in

ondemns the Sub-Treasury? Answer Whigs. Has he no pinions to conceal? If not, why is it that it is very "re spectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress," whether the Sub-Treasury should be continued? Do you, Mr. President, approve or disapprove of its remaining one of th means for collecting, keeping and disbursing the public re venue? In the Message, it is conceded, that the "Executive has authority to recommend (not to dictate) measures to not a mere authority, but imposed by the Constitution, as a high and important duty? And, pray, let us ask, why, in this particular, has it been utterly disregarded? That cases affeeting the domestic policy of the country may arise and have arisen, in which General Taylor has, at least, not only felt he had authority to recommend to Congress the adoption of measures, but has acknowledged it to be his duty to do se will be seen, by reference to the sentence in his Message in nediately preceding that already quoted. In this he says: "I recommend a revision of the existing tariff and its adjus-

ment, on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor at last on a sure and permannent foot-ing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the deas well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford

kindred measure the Sub-Treasury. Its continuance, h ide, as to the details and principles of "the existing to

more thoroughly. We cannot, however, omit not two main purposes of the revision of the Tariff-protection people to treat this bold assumption of authority, to revise

found peace, and exceeding, by several millions of dollars any fermer expenditure for this purpose. The civil list and the Navy are to cost the country in the year referred to very nearly \$23,000,000!!! And yet both the President an he Secretary of the Treasury aver, the deficit in the Treas ary arises from the Mexican war. We hope in a day or two

CONSERVATIVE SPIRIT. Let no one suppose, we labor under the least of hostility to the Union. By no means. We hold the mos inhounded devotion to its permanency. It is the brightest and best gift of the wise and good men, who lived in the day of its formation. They designed it to be the shield of the qual rights of a young and free people. So ought it to be kept, preserved and used. None but the reckless or the is worst can ever be instrumental in defeating its great designs. That one of its purposes has been for the time arrested, a connia. The Constitution enjoins it as a high duty that the slave shall be promptly restored to his owner. All good men are required to obey the command of this fundamental law of the Republic. But how is this duty met? What legal enact ments exist to provide the means for its enforcement? None-literally and truly none. This might be sufferable. Silence and inaction might be toicrossed. But not so ther s not merely a failure to provide by law for the execution of he declarations of the Constitution, but laws are made and penalties imposed to prevent all citizens in these States from niding in their execution. In some instances those who assist in arresting a fugitive slave are made felons, and in other cases heavy penalties are denounced against them for con forming to the laws of Congress made to give vigor and ef fect to the previsions of the Constitution. The practical effect of this state of things has been, for several years past

storm? We seek nothing but non-intervention. We ask othing, but that Congress shall do nothing. We go not to presses. "Ion," in the Baltimore Sun says: Congress, crouching and begging for legiclation. Let the District of Columbia alone -touch not the territories-give as good and strong laws, with faithful agents to execute them, to restore our fugitive slaves to us, and we are endeal We ask no law of Congress to legalize slavery. The Constitution has done that work. Leave its creation or destruction to the people of the territories, and it is all the South re

nore strongly the foes to our peace. They bring their revo lutionary propositions into the halls of Congress and ve ciferously call for their adoption. They are organized an banded together for the accomplishment of their ends. W neans have we for this purpose? By what appeals are w to save the Constitution and the Union? The American peple are, in the main, a calm, reflecting and just people. Their times, been found equal to the greatest trials, and bear them selves in adversity or prosperity as becomes a mighty nation The great Southern section of this Union have right and th

onstitution with them. Their united opinion has never ye been fully spoken. In fragments we have had it. We have by our Legislatures, resolved, again, and again. Time, and ime again have we thus spoken to our erring brothers of the North, They have heeded us but little. Sometimes Georgia will resolve, then South Carolina-at another time Mississip pi will speak out, and Old Virginia will often raise her warr ing voice. The day has gone by for this mode of action. We We must now gather together in the same council chambe Our wigwam must contain the old men, and the young me of the South. They must speak for us and to the people of the North. They must come up fresh from the people-be trie and able men; with much to sacrifice for the country, it peace and its union, and nothing to yield in sacrifice of th constitution. Such are the dangers to the Union, and such the conservative spirit in which we would recommend them

once, by the proposed Convention at Nashville, to be held in bune next. If that body is brought together, and it shall a we doubt not it will, bring to its deliberations the calm and fixed design to speak decidedly and frankly to the people of the North the undivided opinions of the South, it will carry with it a moral force, that we doubt not will disnel the dissensions that now distract our country-that will do more to promote the endurance of the Union, and the pure administration of the government of the country in conformit with the constitution, on this vexed question, than any body of men who have ever assembled in our country.

The grave duty devolves then on our present General A embly, to adopt the initiatory steps to have Virginia reppeople expect of them the prompt and unanimous performance of this duty. Leaving the details to those who stand esponsible for them, it has been suggested to us that many would approve the adoption of strong resolutions by the Legislature on the subject—the appointment of five or mor distinguished gentlemen to represent the State at large in the Convention-the recommendation of the appointment, by the people, of three delegates from each congressional districand provision to be made for the payment of the expenses of the delegates to the Convention. If these, or similar measures on this important subject, be adopted, so far Virginia

The following from an enlightened chizon of St. Louis of Benton's being repudiated by that young giant State: In answer to your enquiry, what is likely to be the result

In answer to your enquiry, what is likely to be the result of Bruton's efforts here to sustain binnself against the Legislature instructing him on the subject of slavery? I can answer with the utmost confidence, defeat—an utter and ignominious defeat—such as no public man ever experienced from a once devoted—ave, ardently devoted constituency. My reasons for this opinion, I will give as briefly as practicable. But before doing so, permit me to say, that the well known, unprecedented influence higherto exerted by Benton in this State, without any serious question or decided resistance, has given rise to the opinion abroad, that he will still be able to maintain binuself in the resision he has so bodify assumed. to maintain binaself in the position he has so boldly assume. Not so. It is true, that Benton has exerted a great influence constituents—he got their entire confidence—he persuaded hem that he did all that their interest required him to do-and they did not stop to impaire whether what was said to ed, it was a Whig lie. When the Hon, Edward Bates peb-lished a pampide, charging him with being tained in all the relations of life with peculation of takehood, and dared him to deny any one of the many specifications of lying and thicking contained in his publication, Benton was silent. His friends said Bates was envious, jealous and uncharitable, and wanted Benton's place, and that was the end of the ca-gose for the time being; but lately, that is, since de change in Benton's position, his old and mos, influential friends open-ly avow their belief of air dart has ever been said against him. He has been asked to his face, whether it was true that he stole the money he was charged with stealing. Again, that he stole the money he was charged with stealing. and knoves, he was told to his face that he was a flar, and this by men of character and standing, Democrats, and here tofore his fast friends. He has been openly denounced in this by men of character and standing, Democrats, and here-tofore his fast friends. He has been openly denounced in every county where he has appeared. I mention these facts, to show that the nighty spell in dissolved, and the once foully worshipped hlot is destined soon to be trampled in the dust. Enough of this digression. I will proceed to the reasons for the opinion, that Benton may be considered as here con-demined, degraded, and forever disgraced—hopelessly and irretrievably disgraced

First—There are of the last Legislature nancry position members who are out, open and avowed in their opposition to Benton. These, sentered over the whole State, must continue to exert a powerful influence over the people at large. Second—There are twenty judges: fourteen circuit judges and one criminal judge. Of these three supreme judges and one criminal judge. Of these, sixteen are against Benton and not one of the remaining four known to be for him. It must be seen that these judges can and will exert a very great influence throughout the State.—They are so distributed as to make their influence felt in

of Congress, are most determined in their opposition to Ben-ton. Atchison is the most popular and influential man in the State. Green and Hall are also very popular all over the State and particularly so in their own districts. Bowlin and Bay, also members of Congress, have so far been silent as to Benton—both are understood to be apposed to the Wilmot Proviso. The other member of Congress, Phelps, is said to be avowedly in favor of Benton; nothing less could reasonably be expected of him. He is said to be from Hartford. Ownecticut, and to realise in his propensities and practice all that one, coming from that peculiar locality, could be expected to exhibit. The specious disguise under which he got into Congress from a slave State, to which he emigrated, doubtless because he hated and hates slavery, as all the good people from that seeind do has been detected. He will never see Congress from the State conditions.

here. There are many more that might be mentioned, but i y admit that Benton stands no earthly chance for a re-elec-ion to the Senate from this State. There is not a single one of his old, influential Democratic friends who is not op-posed to him, and those who profess to be his friends, such as Gov. King and Licut. Gov. Perce, are men without char

with some half a score of Virginians and Kentuckians, who are satisfied to be distinguished as the leaders of a faction, however despicable, rather than not to be known at all, comprise the miserable subjects known here as Benton's friend. It may truly be said of them, "fit body to fit head,"

The more worthy and respectable portion of the people, Whigs and Democrats, are openly opposed to Benton, and are resolved to get rid of the reproach, which his well known character, or rather want of character, has brought upon the State. His days are numbered, his doom is sealed, and nothing less than a special act of Providence can arrest the decree which ere long will consign him to the merited postulon of hopeless infamy, and unavailing penitence. There is one thing I would mention in this connection. which may not be without its use. It is here understood that the Cabinet have thought it to their advantage to court and

here believed to be gainty of an that is enarged against nin by Cols. Stevenson and Mason; the charges of peculation are on record at Washington, and have not been attempted to be answered, and yet he is appointed to a responsible office. Well might the high-minded and gallant Emory resign his commission. He finds that to be direct and honest, is not Benton has made good use of what is here understood to be his influence with the Cabinet. He has induced more than one man to become an advocate of his cause here, by the promise of using that influence for his benefit. The administration mass—so think its friends here—be la a pittable prediament, when the countenance of a political profligate, a man without character, and now shorn of all influence, save with the most desperate and abandoned faction, is sought with so much avidity by those whose office it is to administer the Government honestly, and without fear, favor, or affection.

ous course, has forfeited the confidence of the Democrati-

The Democratic Senators have, it is supposed, read Mr Benton out of the party. At least they have undoubtedly disrated him, and did not, in arranging the conneittees, put him at the head of a single committee. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Albars at ession, in March last, and is now turned out. He obtained two votes as Chairman of the committee on Foreign Alinins and these were said to be the votes of Mr Hale and Mr Chase We shall witness some clashing between the adverse power and principalities in the Senate before long. Mr. Ber comes fully armed for the conflict, and so do his adve-

Mr. Benton is not chairman of any committee, and is only proposed as the third gentleman on the committee on Fo reign Relations. In caucus, a motion had at one time pre valled to leave him out of every committee, but he was sub sequently brought in on the suggestion of Northern Senators Col. Benton will, of course, not serve on any committee under such eireumstances; but it will only serve to embitter the already deadly hostile feelings between him and Mr. Cal-houn, and render the debate in the Senate more personal and

We shall have a terrible session, and a perfect calm after wards. I have no doubt all the great questions now agitating the country will be settled notwithstanding the evil fore bodings in the extreme North and South of the Union.

"PROSCRIPTION OF THOMAS H. BENTON .- The slave power has demanded and received another victim! Thos. H. Benton, the oldest member of the Senate, if not the ablest, the inflexible Democrat, the friend of Jackson, and the foe of corruption in all its moods and tenses, has been dis placed from his natural and just position as head of the comittee on Foreign Relations. Thomas H. Benton, an old officer of the army, who, if he had not resigned, would now by seniority, have ranked General Scott, has been made to stand aside as Chairman of the Military Committee. The pretext under which this gross wrong was perpetrated is the pretended leaning of Colonel Benton towards Zachary Tag lor. It is enough to say of this shameful proceeding tha Senator Foote, of Mississippi, originated and dictated it in the Democratic caucus. Thus it is that one after another the friends of freedom are sacrificed on the altar of slavery. Ar independent and free people will correct the procedure."

Finally "Alpha," the correspondent of that free soil, aboli tion Whig organ, the N. Y. Tribune, speaks as follows by the ard and takes up the endgels warmly for Col. Benton, I is "damning enough" for a nominal Southern Democrat to be endorsed by such a paper, as follows:

I learn from an unquestionable source, that Col. Bentor I learn from an unquestionable source, that Cot. Benton, without knowing that Calhoun and Foote were organizing an opposition to him, had requested that in the selection of the Chairmen of the various Committees by his party friends, his name might not be used, although, from a sense of duty, he was willing to bear his portion of the public burdens as a designated as Chairman. But no sooner did he hear of this atbreak against him on the part of the Nullifiers and second ders of the Union, in the Locofoco caticus, than he at one withdrew the request from a determination to give his oppo nents no other excuse for estracising him other than that h had stood by the Constitution and the Union in the Slavery agitation, and, against its extension over territory now free

Sir Henry Bulwer has arrived in Washington and will, w esume, enter into a correspondence with our governmen touching the claims of Great Britain on the Mosquito coast We trust that the negotiation may be peacefully adjusted, i compatible with the national honor and interest-but the tone of the official journals of England, by the last steamer gives rather a squally aspect to the question. Soon after th arrival of the previous steamer, we called attention to the lowered and more liberal tone of the London Times, as an the papers by the last steamer are threatening and believes The United Service Gazette has the following which probably indicates the policy of Lord Palmerston:

"We have heard, from good authority, that Lord Palmerston on the subject, the West India nacket was detained for som hours at Southampton, on Saturday last. Rear Admira Hornby, it is said, is ordered up with his squadron to cruise in the neighborhood of Panama, and to be within call of the

The London Globe (Government organ) puts forth the fol

to have derived from the American papers, that Lord Pal-merston has invented the Musquito shore, and the British relations towards that territory. It is equally mistaken in its more positive statement, that "our traditional protectorate, if once reliaquished, has not been renewed."

It may sait our versatile contemporary to affiliate on the present Foreign Secretary whatever point of policy it is its humor of the day to distike: but this will not do, as regards the point now in question. Whatever may be the merits or denorits of British policy, as regards our relations with the native government of the Mosquito territory, these relations have most certainly been renewed since the ransure between recognition of the native government, and the relations which we desired to maintain with it, was the appointment, by Lord Aberdeen, in 1844, of a British agent, or consul-general, to reade at Bluefields, as in the times preceding our gratuitous abandouncent, by the treaty with Spain of 1786, of the protectoral rights we had exercised since the days of Chartest with the second of the second Charles L, with the consent of the native inhabitants, over those inhabitants and our own settlers.

these inhabitants and our own settlers.

The case, therefore, is not samply, as the Times would have it supposed by its renders, between an independent republic on one band, and Palmerston's protess on the other. There are, in fact, three or four little powers in the field, each anxious to get its cause espoysed by some real power. We should, for our part, desire nothing better than to see effectually guaranteed the neutrality of the track through which, in all probability, will pass the future highway between the two hemispheres. But we see an enduring each topical that end eres. But we see no conductioness towards that end it

nined to allow of no American interference in Nicaragua affairs; and, taken in connection with the serious fact of Chatfield's scizure of our own island Tigre "annexed" by Mr. having been sent just in the nick of time to back that out rageous seizure, things are assuming a serious aspect. W rust that Sir H. Bulwer will disayow the outrage of Chat field; but circumstances tend to weaken our faith in the firmness and judgment of Mr. Clayton. It will be remem bered that Mr. Clayton, through his organs, repudiated th Monroe Declaration of his own appointee, Mr. Squier, on hi first arrival. Signs now indicate that Mr. Clayton ha again frowned upon this last "annexation" act of his Minis ter. "Independent" in the North American, Mr. Clayton' right-hand man, writes from Washington as follows:

"Mr. Squier, appears to have regarded annexation as special object of his mission. When the treaties which have elicited so much remark are laid before the Senate, a better encited so much remark are tast before the Senate, a better appreciation of his pesition, and a more correct understand-ing of the authority upon which he acted, will be afforded and it will be in the power of the Democratic majority in that body—if the President should adopt them—to ratify or rejec-his negotiations. Judging entirely upon the public evidence

quarian researches,) but as the Editor of "an ulura Whig pa per, irritable and impulsive. He often offended his political friends by his indiscretions. "His course in Central America has greatly surprised ma

ny who were active in recommending his appointment.

They supposed his official duties would be nearly nomina. now he is found plunging into an intemperate species of diplomatic action, involving interests of grave importance, which require the exercise of sound judgment and wisdom. We shall feel relieved when the negotiation passes into diffe

ency have sent to a distant country, under circumstances infor minister does not involve us in war, it may result in what from the responsibility of the acts of their own agents. Either Mr. Squier has followed the instructions of his Government, and his policy must be maintained, or he has acted those who sent him—and we are to witness a shir on the American character and diplomacy, by a disgraceful repudiation of our minister's acts. On either horn of the dilemma, the first own rooms, by strangers just arrived, and between whom and themselves not even a look had ever been discovered by the crowded hotel and the neighborhood raised conclusive Benton; hence the appointment of two of his sonsin-law to offices of trust and profit. The last appointment of
his zon-lin-law Fremont, is the greatest outrage that was ever
deliberately perpetrated by any administration. Fremont is
here believed to be guilty of all that is charged against him be that the destinies of this great country should be comminister, on one of the most important missions, (under the circumstances.) who violates instructions, or is culoably left to act without instructions, upon a theatre of troublescme diplomacy and probable collision between two great nations?

out about 8 o'clock in Mr. C. A. Schwargle's Hair Dressin, and Bathing establishment, on Main street. The interior o the building was much injured. Mr. S. lost a few hundred collars worth of wigs and other hair work; he was fully insured, however. The building belonged to Mr J. B. Royster. Since the receipt of the above letter indications have occur- This fire, also, was the work of an incendiary.

"Gen. Cass looks remarkably well and is quite ready long session. He is out and out opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and will vote against it, if it should come up in the Sen-

We have no doubt, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia N. American, truly represents the glorious old fellow. He will stand by his principles, and stick to the Constitution, though the political elements may rage around his head. In this connection, we are proud to see that a portion of the northern democracy still remain true to the Constituion. The Albany Argus, one of the ablest and most influen ial papers in the north, indalges in the following liberal sentiments in regard to the letters of Messrs. Foote, Chineman and Mangum, to the publication of which even southern Whig journals sneeringly alluded:-

THE SLAVERY QUESTION. In another column will be found the letters of Messys. Foote and Clingman, with the concurring views of Mr. Mangum, in relation to the of the Southern States, in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and the attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. That these letters express the general Southern view of the slavery question and the feeling in that section, is undeniable, but what direction the question will take, is not so obvious.

The letters of Master, Factorial Clinical Columbia and the feeling of Master, Factorial Clinical Columbia and Clinical Clinical Columbia and Clinical Clinical Columbia and Clinical Clinical

a bold and free tone, in no spirit of vaunting, but with an obvious determination on the part of those distinguished gentlemen, and those for whom they speak, to combine, in me form, the strength of the South against what they re some form, the strength of the South against what they regard as the aggressive spirit of the North.

So far as these movements apply to the Wilmot Proviso and the attempted abolition of slavery in the District of Co-imbia, it does not surprise us that the feeling is strong and the sentiment united in that quarter. As such it is entitled to respect and consideration, and should be met in a just, liberal and conciliatory spirit. If, however, it extends beyond this, to the question of the admission of California, with its constitution of State government, it will present a new question of agitation, in which probably the opinions of the North will be equally united, with a reasonable expectation of less unanimity at the South.

tion of less unanimity at the South. Appropos—The New York Herald of yesterday contains the patriotic and manly reply of General Cass, to an invitation by several highly respectable Democrats of the city of New York, to partiake of a public dinner. In relation to the slavery question, it inculcates the true ground, and only ground, on which we can act together as a great and endur-ing whole, and strengthen and uphold the Union.

The Printing Office of the Harrisonburg Republican wa entirely destroyed by fire, on Monday, December 17th, together with the account books, &c. Loss estimated at \$2,500 which Mr. Maupin, the editor and proprietor, is unable to bear, and it is hoped his friends and patrons will reinstate iim in his former position. The Messes, WARTMANN, of the Register, have generously tendered to Mr. M. the use of their press, paper and types, and from that office the Republican will be issued on a half sheet, until Mr. M. is able to refit. Such generosity on the part of political opponents is sighly honorable.

We learn, from the Register, that between 5 and 8600 bays seen subscribed by the citizens of Rockingham, for the relief of Mr. Maupin; the democrats subscribing as liberally as

The Richard Enquirer, the organ of his "Terrific Invin-cibility," the Hon. John Minor Botts, publishes a letter from that gentleman to some of his friends offering him a public dinner in Powhatan, which of course he accepts. His In vincibility, though greatly pleased with the foreign policy of the Administration, is anable to discover in regard to done-tic affairs, that "the almost superhuman efforts of the Whit party for the last 20 years have resulted," by the election of Gen. Taylor, in anything else than "the disjonsation of pa-renage to the hungry aspirants for office." Mr. Botts' hav eer, we presume, is not likely to be appeased and of cour-te can see no good resulting from the election of Gen. Tay or, especially before his administration has an opportu-

those friends of the Administration who desired to return to Congress a member from the metropolitan district who could see some good resulting from the election of Gen. Taylor, high wall between himself" and all those who voted to get

rid of his "immortal" services. Hear the "terrible" threat-of his Invincibility:
"I have no favors to ask of them; I have none to grant—I will beat them down politically, or I will make a political cypher of exyself in the ellort. I make no secret war. I will carry it into Africa' in open day—emblazened upon my banner, and inscribed upon my shield—"War upon the Faction ists."

How vastly independent! How self-sacrificing! How won drously valuant! "Down with the anti-Bottsites, or the imdrously valuant! "Down with the anti-Bottsites, or the immolation of his Invincibility," which means "horrah for my self and the d—I take the Taylorites,"—[Danville Register. We publish the above, not only to disc aim the forganship of Mr. Botts and transfer it to our neighbor of the Republ can, but to show "how are the mighty fallen." Mr. Botts

Whig press takes a kick at his prostrate form.

was once the idol of Virginia Whiggery- now every village

Mr. Griebel's concert on Friday night was in every way successful, and the britiant audience gave anonalitied tokens of praise. The young gentlemen, his pupils, in assisting him evinced much talent and skill. They merit a personal men shrink from appearing in the papers. The Children's Symphonies, very common in the Fatherland, are novel and in teresting performances. We could not believe that so beau the rattle, bells, Lilliputian drum, bird's notes, especially the Cuckoo, which chimed in sweetly with the symphony. Mr Griebel surpassed himself, and that is saving a great deal. citement, and gentlemen of musical taste and skill preferred him to Ole Bull! To-night the Club, with Mr. Griebel, play for the benefit of the new church, on Church Hall, and will

no doubt, have a good audience. We trust that Mr. Griebel will give up just such another concert. He is doing much to diffuse musical taste and knowledge through the community, and he deserves to be cherished for the bountiful fruits of his genius. On Friday night Mr. P. H. Taylor on the Violoncello, contributed much

For the Enquirer.

SADLER'S HOTEL.—To talk of restoratives in the city of Richmond, without taking Sadler's establishment inteconsideration, should be considered the next thing to folly: and whoever was present at the "dishing up" of the treat prepared for his friends, on Christmas day, would sunction that fact. The variety, quality and quantity, of the best the markets afford, and the attention to make his friends feet comfortable and pleasant, can be surpassed no where and a no time. May Sadler's deserving encouragement procure for him the prosperity he so justly deserves, is the general wish of his friends and transient customers.

THE BROTHERS MONTESQUIOU AND THE HOME THE BROTHERS MONTESQUEOU AND THE HOMI CIDES AT ST. LOUIS.

The deplorable and almost incomprehensible event which produced so much sensation in the public mind at St. Louis a few weeks ago, and so much grief in several families, seems to have excited equal sensation and grief in France. The last steamer brings out from Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris, a letter of his own to Senator Benton, with many letters and official documents to himself, and others to Senator Reports. Senator Cass, and the Hon Mr. Winthom on the Benton, Senator Cass, and the Hon. Mr. Winthrop,on the subject of this most melancholy occurrence. These letters make known the fact that the father of these young gentlemen (the late Count Montesquion) labored under insanity, and destroyed his own life two years ago, and that their elder brother is now insane in Paris; and hence raise the irreliability informers that their indicates the property of the propert istable inference that inherited insanity must have broken

Able for the amiability of their characters and their "mild and inollensive manners," that they came to the United State-for information and recreation, and especially to see the West cend from a family in France not only of great historic name, but distinguished for private virtues. The eclebrated Duke De la Rochefoncauld Liancourt, author of the "Max-ims," is their grandfather on the mother's side; the present ims," is their grandiather on the mother's side; the present Duke de lu Rochofoucauld writes in their behalf as his nephews. The General Oudinot, (Duke) of Reggio, and General Arrighi, (Duke) of Padua, also write in their behalf as relations. The Count Montesquion himself belonged to the distinguished and amiable family of that name. Many Americans in Paris, among them W. H. Aspinwall, of New York, also write and with all the deep Geding which the view of also write, and with all the deep feeling which the view of the agonized condition of the unhappy mother and relations so naturally inspires. These letters and official attestations are all forwarded to St. Louis, to have ther effect in explain-ing a transaction which seemed to be incomprehensible.

We believe the trial has not yet taken place at St. Louis

These papers will show it to be a deplorable case of inherited insanity, breaking out in a strange land, and leading to a most calamitous event. A calm and unprejudiced trial is as-sured by the character or our population, and by the parties lar conduct of the inhabitants of St Louis at the time of the dreadful occurrence, and where the circumstances were so scene; yet the arrests were made without violence, the un-happy strangers conducted to prison without harm, and, up-on some fear of an attempt on the prison, conducted to the military barracks fifteen miles distant, and there militarily guarded and protected. This was honorable to the popula guarded and protected. This was nonorable to the popula-tion and to the character of the hotel, Burnum's, one of the most respectable in America, and whose proprietor was the uncle of one of the young men killed. This calmness, mo-deration, and regard to justice and decorum at the moment of the catastrophe gives assurance of an unprejudiced trial FIRE.—We had another fire Christman night. It broke at the time it shall take place, and that these unfortunate

roung gentlemen will be dealt with precisely as if they were our own chizens. The New York Herald estimates the total loss sustained by Messrs. Woolsey & Co. of that city, in the destruction of their sugar refinery by fire on Saturday night, at \$535,806 including materials machinery and buildings. It is said that but a small portion of this loss is covered by insurance.